

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY
TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year. THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 640; editorial rooms, No. 306.

Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK BUREAU, G. M. BRENNAN, MANAGER, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 100 SYCAMORE STREET.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

Owing to a reduced acreage and a much smaller crop than last year cotton has advanced materially in price, and a great deal of money has been made by speculators. Unless present experience differs from the past, however, very little real good will come of it. It has been an almost invariable rule that when a cotton speculator in margins makes any money he always sees an immense fortune right in his hands. He therefore loses his head and goes in recklessly and with all the money he has. Then comes a drop, and he, instead of even then drawing out his profits, holds on for another rise. The drop increases, however, and at length he is called on for "more margin." This he puts up, always hoping the tide will again turn strongly in his favor. He therefore keeps on "putting up" until his last cent is gone, and he finds himself minus original capital, minus his profits, minus everything. This is the usual experience of the cotton speculator. If those in the South who have been successful in the present speculations will act differently and hold on to their winnings they will be wise, especially as the money they make comes from the North, and is therefore that much added to the circulating medium of the South.

Eighty-eight members-elect of the Texas Legislature have announced their intention of voting for the re-election of Hon. R. Q. Mills as United States Senator from that State. This will ensure his re-election, and, at the same time, settles a very pretty story which has been trumped up by what is left of the Republican party to the effect that Mills will have a rod in pickle for Hon. Charles F. Crisp when he comes up for re-election as speaker. The Senator will doubtless be satisfied with the higher honor he enjoys, and is too good a Democrat to create dissension in his party's ranks at the very time when harmony is so much needed.

A Washington special states that it is believed that even with a Republican Senate and a Republican President there is a fair prospect of some modification of the McKinley bill at the coming session. Well, it is time the Republicans were learning some sense, and were finding out that the people have some rights they ought to respect. In 1890 the voters declared overwhelmingly against an increase of taxation, but neither the billion-dollar Congress nor the President paid the slightest heed to them, and now look at the result. The Republican party feels as if it had been in collision with a comet.

If anything were needed to prove the rottenness of our pension system it is found in the Pension Office itself. Ever since the Billion-Dollar Congress got up its remarkable pension laws that office has been in hot water. Even Harrison had to discharge one pension commissioner, and his successor, Raum, has been the subject of one investigation after the other ever since he was appointed. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

The people of Elizabeth, New Jersey, became so much alarmed over the possibility of the comet's striking the earth, that they assembled in churches and offered up devout prayers for the averting of so terrible a calamity. The Elizabeth people must be very easily frightened. The comet has never had the slightest idea of knocking so important a member of our planetary system as the Earth into smithereens.

The increased army estimates which are creating so much of a stir in Germany amount to \$135,000,000. The idea of making a fuss about such a small sum, when we will pay \$167,000,000 this year for pensions, and probably \$200,000,000 next, but the Germans are much more careful about taxing their people than the billion dollar Congress were about taxing the people of the United States.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, announces his intention of voting with the Democrats for every judicious measure of Tariff Reform. Judicious measures of Tariff Reform are exactly what the Democrats propose to give the country. That is why they are so much opposed to rushing headlong in an extra session.

THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES IN PUBLIC PLACES.

A correspondent asks us to answer the following questions:

"Can a merchant refuse to sell when he puts a card up and states price thereon?"
"On what conditions can he refuse?"
"Can a merchant who has advertised to sell a negro refuse to sell?"

If our correspondent had asked us this question fifteen years ago, we should have had no difficulty in saying that in Virginia (whatever he might do elsewhere) the merchant could lawfully refuse to sell in any one of the supposed cases. But the law on the subject is at this time in a sad case of confusion, to understand which a rather full explanation is necessary.

Under what the lawyers call the Common Law of England, which means the every-day law not created by will of the legislature (and that common law is our law), a man who kept a public inn was under an obligation to receive, feed and house all travelers who passed his way. This was a duty imposed upon him by the law (that is, by the courts) on account of the nature of the business which he professed to do, which amounted to an invitation to all comers to pass that way. The law said the innkeeper should not turn the visitor away after deceiving him to regions where he could find no other bread and shelter. But it is obvious that the reasons which forbade the innkeeper to shut his doors on the traveler are out of place when sought to be applied to the merchant, for there are many merchants in the same locality, and if the seeker of merchandise cannot procure it at one place he may at another. We say, then, that in our opinion there is nothing in the principles of our common law which forces a merchant to sell his goods to any one, negro or white.

But of late years a new-fangled doctrine has been imported into some parts of our jurisprudence which, in our opinion, is little better than a form of rank demagoguery; but what influence that doctrine may have in modifying the true answer to our correspondent's questions, we are not prepared to say. All we can do is to state the case, and let him judge for himself.

Eighteen or twenty years back the people who have recently been disturbing the public peace under the name of Third party were making a great clamor under the name of "Grangers." They took possession of almost all the West and Northwest, and acquired very great influence in the general administration of the Government. When Lawyer Morrison R. Waite was made Chief Justice of the United States he was a conspicuous representative of the Ims comprehended within the name of "Granger." Their special object of attack then, as it is now, was the railroads. Under their dictation the Western Legislatures passed acts pretending to regulate rates, which came pretty near to confiscating the property of the railroads. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbids a State to deprive any one of his property without due process of law, and the railroads attacked this "Granger" legislation in the Supreme Court upon the ground that it was repugnant to this amendment by, in fact, confiscating their property. But the Supreme Court, under the lead of its "Granger" Chief Justice, who delivered its opinion, held that:

"Wherever one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he, in effect, grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public, for the common good, to the extent of the interest he has thus created."

It held, therefore, that railroads and all other branches of business in which the public has an interest had always held their property subject to such regulations as the Legislature saw fit to impose, and that their pretended rights were, therefore, no real rights. It consequently held that as the public had always had the right to control such businesses as the public was concerned in, it was not depriving persons of their property for the Legislature to regulate the business as it pleased, and, therefore, that the cases were not within the protection of the amendment. This astounding doctrine that the public may do as it pleases with a private business in which the public claims that it has an interest, startled the legal profession all over the land. It amounted in substance to a statement that every merchant, every cab driver, every lawyer, every carpenter, every bricklayer had taken the public into partnership with him, and that he might by law be required to run his business with a due regard to the rights of the public, instead of, as he had always supposed he might, according to his own wishes and views, which was a very great surprise to us all. The doctrine very soon came back to the court to plague it most seriously.

In reconstruction times Congress passed an act (what we then called the civil rights act), forbidding the owners of hotels or theatres or other places of public amusement to exclude negroes from any part of them. About 1878 negroes brought cases before the Supreme Court founded on this act of Congress. One complained he had been refused a seat in the dress circle of a theatre in San Francisco. Another complained that he was refused accommodations in a hotel, and another complained that his wife had been excluded from a ladies' car. All based their claims upon the court's doctrine that a business dedicated to the public must provide for the convenience of the whole public. The court was a whole year deciding their cases, and finally did so against them upon a side issue.

An exposition of the course of reasoning by which the court arrived at its conclusions would make this article too long. Suffice it to say that it held the act of Congress to be unconstitutional and void, but it held on to its original doctrine in respect to the rights the public have in a business devoted to the public, and that remains the doctrine of the Supreme Court and of all courts controlled by it to this day.

If that doctrine can be made out to be the law of Virginia, then we have no hesitation in saying it would make a merchant a wrong-doer to refuse to sell in any one of the cases suggested by our correspondent. But we do not believe it will ever be adopted by a Virginia court, as Virginia law and the Virginia courts are not controlled by the United States courts in respect to any such matters.

Our deliberate opinion is that a merchant or barkeeper may refuse to sell to a negro with perfect safety.

HOW THE SOUTH IS DRAINED.

The recuperative powers of the South, which have enabled her to rise from the abomination of desolation into which she was thrown by the war, to her present condition of comparative prosperity, are indeed wonderful. Few countries could have recovered at all in the short period of twenty-eight years from the absolute poverty she experienced, her hopes crushed, her labor and social systems absolutely destroyed, her values reduced to nothing and her condition as deplorable as it is possible to conceive. Had the North been passed through such a threshing machine as it has been the unhappy lot of the South to suffer from, it is safe to say it would have been at least a century in beginning to revive.

But notwithstanding our remarkable natural resources the South is still far behind the rest of the country in wealth, and the reason therefor is easily understood. Although yearly receiving enormous receipts from her cotton crop, which has risen from 3,000,000 bales in 1886 to 9,000,000 in 1891, and with large receipts from her tobacco and grain crops, she derives no substantial benefit therefrom, because such a large proportion of her earnings go into the Federal Treasury to be distributed in the North. The Government of this country now spends at least \$50,000,000 a year, of which probably one-third and certainly one-fourth comes from the South. Since the close of the war, according to a speech delivered by Hon. Hillary A. Herbert, member of Congress from Alabama, before the Bank President's Association in Boston, there has been paid on the public debt more than \$1,400,000,000, of which the South has paid fully \$165,000,000. Now the estimate for pensions the present year is \$147,000,000, and soon it will reach \$200,000,000, all of which means an annual drain of not less than \$50,000,000 a year for pensions alone in this section.

It is wonderful indeed that a country which, but a few years ago was prostrate and paralyzed could pay that enormous sum at all, but the worst of it is that none of it to amount to anything, ever comes back. That which goes toward paying the public debt is paid to the Northern bondholders, and that which is paid for pensions goes into the pockets of the Northern alleged veteran. At the present rate of taxation of the South for pensions and payment of the national debt, the enormous war indemnity of \$3,000,000,000 levied on France by Germany at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, sinks into insignificance compared with the war indemnity, which the South will eventually have to pay the North as the penalty for defeat.

This is manifestly unjust and the next Democratic Congress should remedy it. Of course the sums exacted of the South for the national debt will have to continue, but the drain upon us for pensions can, and should, be relieved. The South is perfectly willing to pay her part towards pensioning the worthy and gallant veterans of the Northern armies, and their widows and dependent children. But she is not willing longer to be taxed heavily to give money to the hordes of worthless bounty jumpers, camp followers, sutlers and other non-combatants who were connected with Federal armies, and whose names now appear on the pension lists side by side with the disabled men who did the fighting. The lists should be purged of all these frauds and bummers and made a roll of honor, and when that is done there will be no word of complaint from the South. She will still be taxed heavily it is true, but her taxes will be reduced to a point which will enable her to realize some benefit from the enormous natural advantages with which she has been blessed by a beneficent Providence.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOUTHERN MAN.

The Southern people are surely the most simple-minded, candid, sincere and earnest people that ever inhabited this globe, and the marvellous, heroic struggle they made in the late war will never be understood until their characteristics are properly appreciated.

Colonel Perry, of General Sorrell's staff, was the officer who received the first written demand made by General Grant for General Lee's surrender. He has published an account of the incident in the Atlanta Constitution. The facts which he narrates have no especial value, but the gentleness, the tenderness and the heroism of the man speak out very plainly in every line, and are entirely typical of his comrades-in-arms. Telling of the issuing of General Lee's farewell to his army he says:

I sat down and copied it on a piece of Confederate paper, using a base-drum head for a desk—the best I could do. I carried this copy to General Lee, and asked him to sign it for me. He signed it, and I have it now. It is the best authority, along with my parole, that I can produce why, after that day, I no longer raised a soldier's hand for the South. There were tears in his eyes when he signed it for me, and when I turned to walk away he was weeping in my own eyes too. He was in all respects the greatest man that ever lived, and as an humble soldier of the South, I thank Heaven that I had the honor of following him.

The mournful faith of this gentleman in his great leader, nearly thirty years after the drama had closed, is as beautiful and touching as anything in literature.

We recently had our attention called to another striking tribute to the character of the men who wore the grey.

The principal manager of one of the railroads centering at Richmond told us that some time back his attention was directed casually to a passenger, with whom he fell into conversation. His appearance indicated what was the fact, a countryman, reasonably, but not over well to do. It came out in the conversation that he had been a Confederate soldier who had been badly wounded, and his wound giving him a great deal of trouble he was on his way to Richmond to consult an eminent surgeon respecting it. His instincts and manners showed that he was a gentleman, and our informant, who had been polite to him, interested himself to see that he got a cab and was properly directed to the surgeon's house. The incident ended with that. The wounded gentleman lived on tidewater in Virginia. In a short time the railroad manager received by express a box containing a dozen splendid diamond-back terrapins, worth from sixty to seventy-five dollars in New York city, the present being nothing but an acknowledgment of his courtesy in directing the old soldier to the surgeon's house.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT.

A Joy to Slim Belles—Long Sleeves and High Necks All Right.

Sweet peace will dwell in many a thin woman's heart, now that long sleeves and high necks are all right for evening gowns. Oh, how silly the women with scrawny arms and necks have been all these years, to submit to the "fashion" that has prevailed, instead of for themselves doing what fashion now does, and taking from the picturesque dresses of Desdemona's period gowns that would suit them. When will women learn that they should follow fashion only if the fashion suits them. And if it doesn't, they should use their own brains, dive into history and get something that does suit them. Fashion is sure to get there, too, presently.

Today's fashion plate shows a long-sleeved and high-necked dress suitable for evening occasions, even for what are called full-dress balls.

If you wish to embellish the corsage of such a dress, try your hand at a piece of jeweled embroidery, instead of using lace, as shown in the picture. A new idea in



fancy work is the introduction of the tiny imitation jewels of glass cut in different shapes and sizes, and colored to represent rubies, emeralds, opals, sapphires, etc. They are provided with holes by which they may be attached to the material with a few stitches of colored silk. Of course, the ordinary glass beads may be used instead of the mock gems. Or, adorn your gown for a ball with fur. This will evidently be a fur season, for dresses of every description, from the cloth walking gown to the finest evening toilet are adorned with fur, which is more usually dark in tone, and narrow as to width. Both green, brown and dull blues of the pail tone are shown with borders of deep brown raccoon, and skunk capes for evening wear are again trimmed with swansdown, which has been out of fashion for some time, but as yet the light grays and blue furs have not been prominent, and even pale creamy opera-wraps are trimmed with dark fur.

FLORETTE TEMPUS.

JAMES RIVER BOAT LINE.

A Talk with Major A. H. Drewry, the Probable Vice-President.

Major A. H. Drewry, of Westover, who has been mentioned as the first vice-president of the proposed new steamboat line on James river, was at the Exchange Hotel yesterday. He expected to leave for the North that afternoon to meet Mr. E. E. Barney, the secretary and treasurer, and moving spirit in the enterprise, for consultation and action regarding the building of the boats, already begun, and other matters affecting the line.

Major Drewry, as is well known, and as he repeated on yesterday, has always been averse to anything like newspaper notoriety, and usually dreads an interview.

But this time such is my interest, said he, in this great enterprise, I will talk to you about it.

I go North to-day, he resumed, where I meet Mr. Barney and other gentlemen connected with the new line.

You may say that I am not chasing rainbows or dreaming when I tell you I believe in the ultimate success of this new steamboat line, even beyond our present expectations.

All that Mr. Barney told you for The Times is correct, and I have, as you know, backed up my judgment by my large investment in the scheme.

The beautiful and historic James river, said he, earnestly, is now shunned by everybody, except those who are obliged to use the present mode of travel on it. Think of the tourists and excursionists whose faces would be turned eagerly towards the noble river, gazing with interest on the many points of historic value that line its banks—places of interest in colonial days and places of greater interest to the younger generation remaining from the late war.

Then, for the practical side of the picture, the Major dwelt on the wonderful development of the lands along the James river that would ensue—truck, vegetables, milk, butter, fruits and the like, laden fresh in Richmond for market the next morning, exclaimed he. And the markets of the North, through their Cape Charles connections, would be likewise opened.

There is no reason why this new line, he continued, should not do for the value of first of May. The James river steamers have done for the country along the Rappahannock river, which has been made to blossom like the rose. Here I took the liberty of telling him that it will be even better for Richmond than the James river boats for the Rappahannock, for they take all their trade and travel to Baltimore. Precisely, said he, we want to develop the great country through which the James river flows, through which the great country flows, Providence permitting, we will do it, said he, with emphasis.

All the old fogies and slow coaches can get out of the way, he continued, with energy.

Just as fast as is consistent, with greatest strength, speed, comfort and safety, the work of building and equipping these steamers will go on, he said, and he pushed ahead.

The stand at Westover and watch the boats pass each other on the bosom of the river, so well named the noble James.

With some complimentary allusion to the enterprise of The Times in publishing the story of the line, exclusively, the Major courteously bade me good-bye.

City Circuit Court.

The following judgments were entered yesterday.

George W. Schleiser and Bro., against the city of Richmond Judgment for the defendant.

DeButts & Doggett against W. M. Parrish. Judgment in favor of defendant.

George A. Lathrop, trading, etc., confessed judgment in favor of Frank Clemmer for the sum of \$1,621.89.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Bowles against Brauer. Further argued by J. S. Parrish, Esq., for appellant, and M. M. Gilliam, Esq., for appellees and submitted.

Bosher against Richmond and Harrisonburg Land Company. Argued by F. H. McGuire, Esq., for appellant.

A slight cold if neglected often attacks the lungs. Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.—Adv.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

COLORED WOMAN BURNED.

Funeral of Mrs. Harmon—University Football Team—The Pantops Team.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Nov. 28.—Special.—A colored woman who lives several miles south of this city, and who is employed by Mrs. Buckle, was horribly burned Saturday by carelessly handling oil near a fire. Her injuries are likely to prove fatal.

The funeral of Mrs. Harmon took place yesterday from her late residence on Preston Heights. The services were conducted by Revs. Petrie and Lipscomb. The remains were interred at Maplewood. The University football team and those who accompanied it returned from Atlanta yesterday.

Pantops football team defeated St. Albans in the game Saturday on the University grounds.

The condition of Mr. J. C. Haas, of the Advance, does not improve. Mrs. Haas has joined him at Duffields, W. Va., where he has gone, hoping to be benefited by a change of scene.

The law class will endeavor to arrange a game of foot-ball with the medical class. This will count forty points toward the Barringer cup.

The retiring address of Professor F. H. Smith, president of the Philosophical Society of the University of Virginia, was heard and appreciated by a large audience. His subject was "Scientific Research and Its Possible Consequences." The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Professor James H. Gilmore, president; Professor William M. Thornton, vice-president; Professor Armond Stone, secretary. Hereafter the president will be alternately chosen from the literary and the scientific departments, the vice-president of one year becoming the president of the following year.

A FATAL CONFLAGRATION.

A Small Colored Child Perished in the Flames of a Burning House at Lyells.

WARSAW, VA., Nov. 28.—Special.—A small outbuilding belonging to R. D. Edwards, in Lyells, was burned yesterday; a small colored child perished in the flames.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DRY GOODS, &c.

Have you been to the CLOAK SALE—Cohen's Cloak Sale? Despite lowering skies yesterday the garments kept going out. But here's more interest—about 100 new ones came in last evening. They came from a badly overstocked New York house willing to get the wholesale cost of the cloth. Pretty garments, stylishly made. Now is pre-eminently the time for cloak buying. Just an additional price hint or so—

Look at the half silk lined Tan Jacket in the window. \$5 buys it and it's worth \$8 wholesale. Pretty brown Beaver Wraps, 22 inches long, \$6. Black and navy blue Serge Coats, 3-4 length, of course double-breasted, \$5—worth half as much more. Tan Jackets, 1-2 satin lined, cheviot solid or checked, light or dark shades, \$7.50 the price; \$12.50 the value. Mixed Cheviot Jackets, with gauntlet cuffs; beautifully made, \$4.50 in this great sale. Elegant black serge, smooth diagonal, \$7.50; worth a third more. Black clay diagonal, extra length, tailor-made, 1-2 satin lined. A most charming wrap, \$10. Match it with the \$15 offerings anywhere. Tan Meltons, 3-4 length, lap pockets, entirely new effects. Strap seams; a beauty, \$12.50. These jackets, velvet collar; changeable silk lining; \$1 has been cheap for it; now \$15. Tan Coats, three capes; were \$25; are \$18. An elegant 3-cape Coat with Watteau back, now \$25. Long Wraps with military cape, in this sale at \$15 and \$16.50. CHILDREN'S WRAPS in plaid beaver and matelasse, for ages 2 to 6 years, worth \$1.50 to \$2; any to-day at \$1.50. Take Elevator.

We must intensify the CURTAIN business to reduce our immense stock to reasonable proportions. The big fall business necessitated carrying an immense variety—now prudence dictates a drawing in of our horns. Little prices will do the work and carry off that belated invoice of elegant Chenille Portieres as well.

Beautiful satin striped Madras Curtains, with wide border in corresponding colors. We have them in light, blue, yellow, old rose and olive. They've sold well at \$6.50. Now they're \$4.75. Another offering in old rose and light blue, 20-inch dado and heavy fringe. Been \$5; now \$4 the pair. CHENILLE PORTIERES—Heavy fringe top and bottom; 18-inch dado, in seven colorings. An unheard of drive at \$3.50 a pair. Dainty designs, 21-inch dado, in ten colorings. Your choice at \$4.85, tho' worth \$6 the pair. Very handsome, these; 20-inch broken dado, six colorings. Been \$12; now 6.75 a pair. \$12 Portieres are now \$8 the pair. \$15 Portieres are now \$10 the pair. The little prices attach to the lace curtains, too. Take Elevator.

More Eiderdown Quilts here; French satteen in delicate colorings, \$4.75. Others at \$7, \$8.90, \$10.75 and \$12.50. Lambskin Blankets 60c and \$1.38 a pair. Seen them? There's no telling how much value can be squeezed into a BLANKET deal. Here's a pretty pair of all-wool Blankets, quite as scarlet. They weigh 4 pounds and cost \$3. Another wonder! They are sumptuous white blankets, weighing nearly 6 pounds and you get them for \$3.75 the pair. Take Elevator.

It's unusual to buy an unlaundered SHIRT for 27c, isn't it? Come see these.

At 50c you buy one of New York mills muslin; linen bosom and bands; full gusseted; any length sleeve. Our 70c unlaundered shirt is yclept "The Queen." Royal value and perfect fitting. \$1 for the "Gold" shirt, the acme of shirt making. Left of Entrance.

THE COHEN CO.

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Have you been to the CLOAK SALE—Cohen's Cloak Sale? Despite lowering skies yesterday the garments kept going out. But here's more interest—about 100 new ones came in last evening. They came from a badly overstocked New York house willing to get the wholesale cost of the cloth. Pretty garments, stylishly made. Now is pre-eminently the time for cloak buying. Just an additional price hint or so—

Look at the half silk lined Tan Jacket in the window. \$5 buys it and it's worth \$8 wholesale. Pretty brown Beaver Wraps, 22 inches long, \$6. Black and navy blue Serge Coats, 3-4 length, of course double-breasted, \$5—worth half as much more. Tan Jackets, 1-2 satin lined, cheviot solid or checked, light or dark shades, \$7.50 the price; \$12.50 the value. Mixed Cheviot Jackets, with gauntlet cuffs; beautifully made, \$4.50 in this great sale. Elegant black serge, smooth diagonal, \$7.50; worth a third more. Black clay diagonal, extra length, tailor-made, 1-2 satin lined. A most charming wrap, \$10. Match it with the \$15 offerings anywhere. Tan Meltons, 3-4 length, lap pockets, entirely new effects. Strap seams; a beauty, \$12.50. These jackets, velvet collar; changeable silk lining; \$1 has been cheap for it; now \$15. Tan Coats, three capes; were \$25; are \$18. An elegant 3-cape Coat with Watteau back, now \$25. Long Wraps with military cape, in this sale at \$15 and \$16.50. CHILDREN'S WRAPS in plaid beaver and matelasse, for ages 2 to 6 years, worth \$1.50 to \$2; any to-day at \$1.50. Take Elevator.

We must intensify the CURTAIN business to reduce our immense stock to reasonable proportions. The big fall business necessitated carrying an immense variety—now prudence dictates a drawing in of our horns. Little prices will do the work and carry off that belated invoice of elegant Chenille Portieres as well.

Beautiful satin striped Madras Curtains, with wide border in corresponding colors. We have them in light, blue, yellow, old rose and olive. They've sold well at \$6.50. Now they're \$4.75. Another offering in old rose and light blue, 20-inch dado and heavy fringe. Been \$5; now \$4 the pair. CHENILLE PORTIERES—Heavy fringe top and bottom; 18-inch dado, in seven colorings. An unheard of drive at \$3.50 a pair. Dainty designs, 21-inch dado, in ten colorings. Your choice at \$4.85, tho' worth \$6 the pair. Very handsome, these; 20-inch broken dado, six colorings. Been \$12; now 6.75 a pair. \$12 Portieres are now \$8 the pair. \$15 Portieres are now \$10 the pair. The little prices attach to the lace curtains, too. Take Elevator.

More Eiderdown Quilts here; French satteen in delicate colorings, \$4.75. Others at \$7, \$8.90, \$10.75 and \$12.50. Lambskin Blankets 60c and \$1.38 a pair. Seen them? There's no telling how much value can be squeezed into a BLANKET deal. Here's a pretty pair of all-wool Blankets, quite as scarlet. They weigh 4 pounds and cost \$3. Another wonder! They are sumptuous white blankets, weighing nearly 6 pounds and you get them for \$3.75 the pair. Take Elevator.

THE COHEN CO.

DRY GOODS, &c.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

APRON BAZAAR.

Hundreds of styles and designs in Ladies' and Nurses' Aprons, selected especially for the HOLIDAY TRADE.

LADIES' TEA APRONS. Ladies' Tea Aprons, India Linen, two rows of Scotch Inserting, 10c. Ladies' Tea Aprons, Etamine, with two rows of open work, 15c.

India Linen Aprons, stamped designs, covering sides and cross hem, blue, red and black, 15c. each. Striped Muslin Aprons, broad hem India Linen Aprons, tucked, broad hem India Linen Aprons, hem braided in colors—blue, red and black, 25 cents.

Tea Aprons, India Linens, fancy mul border in bright colors, Hamburg beading, 42c.

Ladies' Tea Aprons, tucked ruffle and colored Hamburg edge, 50c.

Fancy Tea Aprons, tucked and colored Swiss edge in dots, 75c.

Ladies' Fancy Tea Aprons, sheer India Linen, blue and pink chambray ruffle, Hamburg beading, \$1.

Ladies' Tea Aprons, broad hem and tucks, fancy Swiss inserting, run with blue and pink ribbons, \$1.25. Ladies' Tea Aprons, fine Swiss edge, shirred band, \$1.50.